CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits declined for the third consecutive month in May. The regular benefits claims load averaged 104,846 per week during the month, approximately 25,838 less than the April total.

The 20 percent decrease was primarily due to seasonal advances in construction, retail trade and services. In May 1987, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 101,517, or approximately three percent lower than the present total.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
May 07, 1988	120,900	10,600	110,300	58,600	4,900	53,700
May 14, 1988	115,400	10,400	105,000	56,200	4,900	51,300
May 21, 1988	114,000	12,300	101,700	56,700	6,900	49,800
May 28, 1988	108,100	10,600	97,500	53,700	5,300	48,400

PRICES CONTINUE TO RISE

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 113.7 in February to 114.4 in April. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for men and women's apparel. Prices in the area climbed by 2.9 percent since April 1987, when the consumer price index stood at 111.2. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by three tenths of a percent to reach 117.5 during the month of May.

The higher national prices were due to additional costs for transportation and medical care. Between May 1987 and May 1988, national consumer prices increased by 3.9 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 113.1. Note: Beginning in January 1988, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes currently expressed on a base of 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries increased to 43.7 hours in May. The increase occurred primarily as a result of longer hours worked by individuals in the primary and fabricated metal industries.

During the month average hourly earnings inched upward by two cents to $13.46, while average weekly earnings increased by $3.56 to total $588.20. In May 1987, earnings averaged $12.92 an hour or $542.64 per week for a 42.0 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Hourly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Weekly Earnings a/		
	May 1988	Apr 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr 1988	May 1987
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$13.46	$13.44	$12.92	43.7	43.5	42.0	$588.20	$584.64	$542.64
DURABLE GOODS	14.09	14.06	13.43	44.2	44.1	42.3	622.78	620.05	568.09
Primary Metal Products	13.85	13.69	12.79	44.4	43.4	43.0	614.94	594.15	549.97
Fabricated Metal Products	13.22	13.27	12.75	43.7	43.2	41.4	577.71	573.26	527.85
Nonelectrical Machinery	13.35	13.44	13.04	44.3	44.0	43.0	591.40	591.36	560.72
Electrical Machinery	11.46	11.63	11.12	41.9	41.8	41.0	480.17	486.13	455.92
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	16.38	16.23	15.23	45.8	46.1	42.8	750.20	748.20	651.84
NONDURABLE GOODS	11.19	11.17	11.00	41.8	41.5	41.1	467.74	463.55	452.10
Contract Construction	15.53	15.56	15.62	40.0	39.2	39.0	621.20	609.95	609.18
Department Stores	6.12	6.08	6.30	28.3	28.1	27.4	173.20	170.85	172.62

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
MAY 1988 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	120,775,000	114,222,000	6,553,000	5.4
Michigan	4,507,000	4,212,000	295,000	6.5
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	162,200	156,700	5,500	3.4
Battle Creek MSA	63,800	59,900	3,900	6.2
Benton Harbor MSA	77,900	73,300	4,600	5.9
Detroit MSA	2,168,000	2,022,000	146,000	6.7
Flint MSA	197,500	171,400	26,000	13.2
Grand Rapids MSA	349,900	334,600	15,300	4.4
Jackson MSA	62,600	58,800	3,800	6.1
Kalamazoo MSA	113,900	109,200	4,600	4.1
Lansing MSA	238,900	227,500	11,300	4.7
Muskegon MSA	67,000	61,900	5,200	7.7
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	183,400	171,800	11,700	6.4
Upper Peninsula LMA	130,900	120,825	10,075	7.7
Major Counties (15,000+)				
Allegan	55,225	53,025	2,225	4.0
Barry	21,075	19,950	1,125	5.4
Bay	53,025	49,275	3,750	7.1
Branch	17,575	16,475	1,100	6.3
Cass	22,925	21,950	950	4.2
Clinton	29,525	28,150	1,375	4.7
Delta	15,875	14,675	1,225	7.7
Eaton	51,550	49,425	2,125	4.1
Grand Traverse	34,525	32,650	1,875	5.4
Gratiot	17,675	16,425	1,250	7.0
Hillsdale	19,950	18,775	1,175	5.8
Huron	15,900	14,650	1,250	7.9
Ingham	157,800	149,975	7,825	5.0
Ionia	19,150	17,600	1,550	8.1
Isabella	27,150	25,950	1,200	4.4
Kent	258,225	246,350	11,900	4.6
Lapeer	32,650	29,675	2,975	9.1
Lenawee	42,400	39,450	2,975	7.0
Livingston	51,575	49,100	2,475	4.8
Macomb	374,400	349,575	24,825	6.6
Marquette	27,750	26,050	1,700	6.1
Midland	34,525	32,975	1,550	4.5
Monroe	62,350	58,375	3,975	6.4
Montcalm	21,525	19,800	1,725	8.0
Newaygo	17,300	15,675	1,625	9.4
Oakland	574,150	541,025	33,125	5.8
Ottawa	91,700	88,225	3,450	3.8
Saginaw	95,875	89,525	6,350	6.6
St. Clair	65,125	59,800	5,300	8.2
St. Joseph	27,150	25,000	2,175	8.0
Sanilac	19,975	18,400	1,575	7.9
Shiawassee	35,050	32,200	2,850	8.1
Tuscola	22,775	20,700	2,075	9.1
Van Buren	31,250	29,275	1,975	6.3
Wayne	1,007,775	934,825	72,925	7.2

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Vol. XLIV No. 6
June 1988

MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

EXPANDED LABOR FORCE CAUSES JOBLESS RATE TO RISE

Michigan's unemployment rate increased by six-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate climbed from 6.5 percent in May to 7.1 percent in June. The rate increase represents 31,000 additional individuals out of work, as total state residents seeking employment rose to 326,000. The rise in joblessness was primarily a result of an expanded labor force due to the influx of unsuccessful summer jobseekers. Total employment in June recorded the second highest employment level of all-time as the total number of employed residents advance by 55,000 to reach 4,267,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has jumped by 98,000, while the size of the labor force has increased by 17,000. In June 1987, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 409,000, representing an unemployment rate of 8.9 percent.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES RISE THROUGHOUT MICHIGAN

Michigan's nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased as industry jobs climbed to 3,779,000 in June. Employment opportunities advanced by approximately 13,000 as goods producing gains offset service producing losses. Total employment in the goods producing industries rose by 15,000 primarily as a result of seasonal growth in the construction industry and minor employment advances in a number of durable and nondurable goods industries. Service producing employment dipped by 2,000 to 2,687,000 in June, as educational facilities closed for the summer recess period. Public sector positions plunged by 21,000 as a result. Since June 1987, industry employment in Michigan has increased by 47,000 positions or 1.3 percent. Approximately 66,000 service producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while goods producing employment fell by 18,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	APRIL 1988	JUNE 1987
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4594	4507	4511	4578
Employment	4267	4212	4171	4169
Unemployment	326	295	340	409
Rate	7.1	6.5	7.5	8.9
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3779	3766	3734	3732
Goods Producing Industries	1092	1077	1063	1111
Construction and Mining	148	141	131	136
Mining	10	10	10	10
Construction	137	131	121	126
Special trade Contractors	89	86	82	80
Other Construction	48	45	39	46
Manufacturing	944	936	932	975
Durable Goods	719	715	713	756
Lumber and Wood Products	13	13	13	14
Furniture and Fixtures	33	33	32	31
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	19	19	18	18
Metals	168	168	166	167
Primary Metals	50	49	49	48
Fabricated Metals	118	118	117	119
Nonelectrical Machinery	119	118	118	124
Electrical Machinery	34	34	35	37
Transportation Equipment	310	308	309	344
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	289	287	288	321
Other Transportation Equipment	21	21	21	22
Other Durable Goods	22	22	22	22
Nondurable Goods	225	221	218	219
Food and Kindred Products	45	44	42	45
Textiles and Apparel	21	21	21	21
Paper and Allied Products	21	20	20	21
Printing and Publishing	39	39	39	39
Chemicals and Petroleum	45	44	44	44
Other Nondurable Goods	53	52	52	49
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	51	50	49	46
Leather Products	2	2	2	2
Service Producing Industries	2687	2689	2671	2622
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	155	153	152	152
Transportation and Utilities	118	117	116	116
Communications	37	36	36	36
Wholesale Trade	190	188	187	188
Durable Goods	120	119	118	119
Nondurable Goods	70	69	69	69
Retail Trade	696	688	677	674
General Merchandise Stores	94	93	93	95
Food Stores	101	100	97	97
Automotive Dealers and Services	77	75	75	76
Eating and Drinking Places	243	239	231	234
Other Retail Trade	181	181	180	172
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	188	185	184	182
Finance	94	93	93	93
Insurance and Real Estate	94	92	91	90
Services	842	838	833	823
Business Services	180	177	176	180
Health Services	271	269	269	269
Other Services	391	392	387	374
Government	616	637	639	603
Federal	63	62	62	61
State	149	155	165	144
Local	405	419	412	398

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1987 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1987

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits decreased for the fourth consecutive month in June. The regular benefits claims load averaged 97,035 per week during the month, approximately 7,811 less than the May total.

The seven percent decrease was primarily due to improved economic conditions throughout the state. In June 1987, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 109,537, or approximately 13 percent higher than the present total.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
June 04, 1988	104,500	8,900	95,600	49,400	3,800	45,600
June 11, 1988	106,700	10,700	96,000	51,200	4,800	46,400
June 18, 1988	103,100	10,600	92,500	49,800	4,800	45,000
June 25, 1988	104,700	13,800	90,900	52,700	8,300	44,400

CONSUMER PRICES CONTINUE TO RISE IN THE DETROIT AREA

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 114.4 in April to 115.4 in June. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for transportation, food and housing. Prices in the area climbed by 3.9 percent since June 1987, when the consumer price index stood at 111.1. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by four tenths of a percent to reach 118.0 during the month.

The higher national prices were due to additional costs for housing and medical care. Between June 1987 and June 1988, national consumer prices increased by four percent. One year ago, the national index registered 113.5. Note: Beginning in January 1988, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries increased slightly to 43.8 hours June. The increase occurred primarily as a result of additional hours worked by individuals in the electrical machinery industry.

During the month average hourly earnings edged upward by four cents to $13.51, while average weekly earnings increased by $4.45 to total $591.74. In June 1987, earnings averaged $12.94 an hour or $542.19 per week for a 41.9 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Jun 1988	May 1988	Jun 1987	Jun 1988	May 1988	Jun 1987	Jun 1988	May 1988	Jun 1987
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$591.74	$587.29	$542.19	43.8	43.6	41.9	$13.51	$13.47	$12.94
DURABLE GOODS	628.70	623.66	569.28	44.4	44.2	42.2	14.16	14.11	13.49
Primary Metal Products	619.58	613.55	555.46	44.8	44.3	43.6	13.83	13.85	12.74
Fabricated Metal Products	586.52	578.98	530.44	44.0	43.5	41.8	13.33	13.31	12.69
Nonelectrical Machinery	589.63	590.52	565.04	44.3	44.3	43.1	13.31	13.33	13.11
Electrical Machinery	509.64	484.88	475.07	43.3	42.2	41.6	11.77	11.49	11.42
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	757.07	750.66	648.04	45.8	45.8	42.3	16.53	16.39	15.32
NONDURABLE GOODS	467.32	463.01	442.13	41.8	41.6	40.6	11.18	11.13	10.89
Contract Construction	640.49	625.51	608.40	40.9	40.2	39.0	15.66	15.56	15.60
Department Stores	176.87	174.09	173.82	28.9	28.4	27.9	6.12	6.13	6.23

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
JUNE 1988 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	123,028,000	116,209,000	6,819,000	5.5
Michigan	4,594,000	4,267,000	326,000	7.1
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	162,100	156,200	5,900	3.7
Battle Creek MSA	65,400	60,700	4,700	7.2
Benton Harbor MSA	79,500	74,500	5,000	6.3
Detroit MSA	2,208,000	2,047,000	162,000	7.3
Flint MSA	203,400	173,700	29,700	14.6
Grand Rapids MSA	357,800	339,300	18,600	5.2
Jackson MSA	63,900	59,700	4,300	6.7
Kalamazoo MSA	115,600	110,400	5,100	4.4
Lansing MSA	240,700	227,500	13,200	5.5
Muskegon MSA	68,400	62,500	5,900	8.7
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	188,800	176,200	12,600	6.7
Upper Peninsula LMA	134,500	125,000	9,600	7.1
Major Counties (15,000+)				
Allegan	56,950	54,575	2,375	4.2
Barry	21,800	20,400	1,400	6.4
Bay	54,350	50,550	3,800	7.0
Branch	17,850	16,750	1,100	6.1
Cass	23,275	22,225	1,050	4.6
Clinton	29,700	28,150	1,550	5.2
Delta	16,100	14,875	1,225	7.6
Eaton	51,850	49,425	2,425	4.7
Grand Traverse	36,025	33,900	2,125	5.9
Gratiot	17,975	16,600	1,375	7.7
Hillsdale	20,150	18,850	1,275	6.4
Huron	16,375	15,125	1,250	7.7
Ingham	159,150	149,950	9,200	5.8
Ionia	19,325	17,625	1,700	8.8
Isabella	27,700	26,475	1,225	4.4
Kent	264,375	249,800	14,575	5.5
Lapeer	33,200	30,025	3,175	9.6
Lenawee	42,750	39,600	3,150	7.4
Livingston	52,475	49,700	2,800	5.3
Macomb	381,425	353,775	27,650	7.2
Marquette	28,225	26,550	1,675	5.9
Midland	35,500	33,825	1,700	4.8
Monroe	63,725	59,075	4,650	7.3
Montcalm	21,825	19,725	2,100	9.6
Newaygo	17,275	15,825	1,450	8.4
Oakland	582,475	547,525	34,950	6.0
Ottawa	93,475	89,475	4,000	4.3
Saginaw	98,900	91,850	7,050	7.1
St. Clair	66,175	60,525	5,675	8.6
St. Joseph	27,625	25,400	2,225	8.0
Sanilac	20,200	18,750	1,450	7.2
Shiawassee	34,775	31,700	3,075	8.9
Tuscola	23,100	20,875	2,250	9.7
Van Buren	32,150	30,025	2,100	6.6
Wayne	1,028,750	946,075	82,675	8.0

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Vol. XLIV No. 7
July 1988

MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO INCREASE DURING THE SUMMER

The statewide unemployment rate rose by seven-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate climbed from 7.1 percent in June to 7.8 percent in July. The rate increase represents 36,000 additional individuals out of work, as total state residents seeking employment rose to 362,000. The increase in joblessness was primarily a result of the entry of more seasonal jobseekers into the labor force than the job market could accommodate. Total employment in July registered a slight gain as the number of employed state residents advanced by 29,000 to reach 4,296,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force jumped to 4,658,000, a gain of 64,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has surged by 102,000, while the size of the labor force has expanded by 57,000. In July 1987, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 407,000, representing an unemployment rate of 8.8 percent.

SEASONAL LOSS IN EDUCATION CAUSE JOB LEVEL TO DECLINE

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan plunged as industry jobs fell to 3,734,000 in July. Employment opportunities decreased by approximately 42,000 as losses were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries dipped by 12,000 primarily as a result of model changeover layoffs in the automotive industry. Service producing employment dropped by 30,000 to 2,652,000 in July, as educational facilities reduced employment levels for the summer recess period. Public sector positions declined by 32,000 as a result. Since July 1987, industry employment in Michigan has increased by 76,000 positions or 2.1 percent. Approximately 15,000 goods producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while service producing employment rose by 60,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JULY 1987
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4658	4594	4507	4601
Employment	4296	4267	4212	4194
Unemployment	362	326	295	407
Rate	7.8	7.1	6.5	8.8
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3734	3776	3766	3658
Goods Producing Industries	1081	1093	1077	1066
Construction and Mining	154	148	141	141
Mining	11	10	10	10
Construction	143	138	131	130
Special trade Contractors	94	89	86	84
Other Construction	50	49	45	46
Manufacturing	927	945	936	925
Durable Goods	703	720	715	707
Lumber and Wood Products	13	13	13	14
Furniture and Fixtures	34	33	33	32
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	19	19	19	18
Metals	162	169	168	159
Primary Metals	48	50	49	46
Fabricated Metals	114	119	118	112
Nonelectrical Machinery	118	119	118	121
Electrical Machinery	34	34	34	37
Transportation Equipment	301	310	308	306
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	280	289	287	284
Other Transportation Equipment	21	21	21	22
Other Durable Goods	22	22	22	22
Nondurable Goods	225	226	221	219
Food and Kindred Products	48	46	44	48
Textiles and Apparel	20	21	21	20
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	20	21
Printing and Publishing	39	40	39	38
Chemicals and Petroleum	45	45	44	44
Other Nondurable Goods	52	53	52	48
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	50	51	50	45
Leather Products	2	2	2	2
Service Producing Industries	2652	2682	2689	2592
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	156	155	153	152
Transportation and Utilities	119	118	117	115
Communications	37	36	36	37
Wholesale Trade	190	190	188	187
Durable Goods	119	120	119	117
Nondurable Goods	71	71	69	70
Retail Trade	697	697	688	672
General Merchandise Stores	94	94	93	95
Food Stores	104	103	100	98
Automotive Dealers and Services	77	76	75	75
Eating and Drinking Places	241	242	239	233
Other Retail Trade	181	182	181	170
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	188	187	185	184
Finance	95	94	93	93
Insurance and Real Estate	93	92	92	91
Services	844	843	838	824
Business Services	181	180	177	181
Health Services	[illegible]	271	269	270
Other Services	[illegible]	392	392	374
Government	679	611	637	574
Federal	63	62	62	61
State	142	145	155	141
Local	374	404	419	372

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1987 Benchmark.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1987

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits decreased for the fifth consecutive month in July. The regular benefits claims load averaged 91,371 per week during the month, approximately 5,664 less than the June total.

The six percent decrease was primarily due to continued improvement in the statewide economy. In July 1987, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 110,682, or approximately 21 percent higher than the present total.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
July 02, 1988	101,200	12,800	88,400	50,900	6,400	44,500
July 09, 1988	105,800	16,400	89,400	52,400	7,500	44,900
July 16, 1988	121,000	27,500	93,500	61,800	15,200	46,600
July 23, 1988	144,000	44,000	100,000	75,300	22,600	52,700
July 30, 1988	149,000	28,000	121,000	75,900	12,300	63,600

DETROIT AREA COST OF LIVING MOVES UPWARD

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 114.4 in April to 115.4 in June. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for transportation, food and housing. Prices in the area climbed by 3.9 percent since June 1987, when the consumer price index stood at 111.1. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by four tenths of a percent to reach 118.5 during the month of July.

The higher national prices were due to additional costs for food and housing. Between July 1987 and July 1988, national consumer prices increased by 4.1 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 113.8. Note: Beginning in January 1988, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries decreased to 41.7 hours in July. The decrease occurred primarily as a result of fewer hours worked by individuals in the automotive industry.

During the month average hourly earnings dropped by twenty three cents to $13.22, while average weekly earnings decreased by $37.84 to total $551.27. In July 1987, earnings averaged $12.82 an hour or $523.06 per week for a 40.8 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Hourly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Weekly Earnings a/		
	Jul 1988	Jun 1988	Jul 1987	Jul 1988	Jun 1988	Jul 1987	Jul 1988	Jun 1988	Jul 1987
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$551.27	$589.11	$523.06	41.7	43.8	40.8	$13.22	$13.45	$12.82
DURABLE GOODS	583.38	626.56	548.47	42.0	44.5	40.9	13.89	14.08	13.41
Primary Metal Products	608.22	615.48	544.28	43.6	44.6	41.9	13.95	13.80	12.99
Fabricated Metal Products	531.66	587.41	505.72	40.4	44.1	40.2	13.16	13.32	12.58
Nonelectrical Machinery	590.96	593.63	554.93	44.4	44.5	42.2	13.31	13.34	13.15
Electrical Machinery	450.84	518.47	425.25	40.8	44.2	38.8	11.05	11.73	10.96
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	681.03	747.00	642.00	42.3	45.8	41.5	16.10	16.31	15.47
NONDURABLE GOODS	446.89	467.46	434.96	40.7	41.7	40.2	10.98	11.21	10.82
Contract Construction	671.47	638.11	635.09	41.5	40.8	40.4	16.18	15.64	15.72
Department Stores	179.00	176.58	176.41	29.2	28.9	28.5	6.13	6.11	6.19

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
JULY 1988 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	123,888,000	117,066,000	6,823,000	5.5
Michigan	4,658,000	4,296,000	362,000	7.8
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	162,500	156,100	6,400	3.9
Battle Creek MSA	66,000	61,500	4,500	6.8
Benton Harbor MSA	80,400	75,100	5,300	6.6
Detroit MSA	2,243,000	2,052,000	190,000	8.5
Flint MSA	202,400	172,300	30,100	14.9
Grand Rapids MSA	361,300	341,400	19,900	5.5
Jackson MSA	64,800	60,000	4,800	7.4
Kalamazoo MSA	117,300	111,200	6,100	5.2
Lansing MSA	239,200	224,900	14,300	6.0
Muskegon MSA	69,000	63,200	5,800	8.4
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	190,500	176,800	13,600	7.1
Upper Peninsula LMA	137,000	127,700	9,400	6.8
Major Counties (15,000+)				
Allegan	57,625	55,150	2,475	4.3
Barry	21,950	20,400	1,550	7.0
Bay	54,550	50,725	3,800	7.0
Branch	18,100	16,875	1,225	6.7
Cass	24,175	23,075	1,100	4.6
Clinton	29,800	27,825	1,975	6.6
Delta	16,200	15,050	1,125	7.0
Eaton	51,450	48,850	2,600	5.1
Grand Traverse	38,600	36,450	2,175	5.6
Gratiot	17,975	16,475	1,500	8.3
Hillsdale	20,200	18,650	1,550	7.6
Huron	16,650	15,375	1,275	7.7
Ingham	157,975	148,250	9,725	6.2
Ionia	19,450	17,550	1,900	9.8
Isabella	27,775	26,550	1,225	4.4
Kent	266,825	251,400	15,425	5.8
Lapeer	33,675	30,100	3,575	10.6
Lenawee	43,600	40,175	3,425	7.8
Livingston	52,725	49,850	2,900	5.5
Macomb	385,250	354,775	30,475	7.9
Marquette	28,300	26,700	1,600	5.7
Midland	35,700	33,925	1,750	4.9
Monroe	64,225	59,225	5,000	7.8
Montcalm	22,225	20,250	1,950	8.8
Newaygo	17,275	16,025	1,250	7.3
Oakland	589,025	549,075	39,950	6.8
Ottawa	94,500	90,050	4,450	4.7
Saginaw	100,225	92,175	8,050	8.0
St. Clair	67,075	60,700	6,400	9.5
St. Joseph	29,500	27,425	2,075	7.1
Sanilac	21,200	19,525	1,675	7.9
Shiawassee	35,550	32,425	3,125	8.8
Tuscola	23,600	21,175	2,425	10.3
Van Buren	33,225	31,175	2,075	6.2
Wayne	1,050,675	948,725	101,925	9.7

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

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Michigan Employment Security Commission

JOBLESSNESS DECLINES IN MICHIGAN

Michigan's unemployment rate fell by eight-tenths of a percentage point as the unadjusted jobless rate dropped from 7.8 percent in July to 7.0 percent in August. The rate decrease represents 37,000 fewer individuals out of work, as total statewide residents seeking employment declined to 325,000. The decrease in joblessness was primarily a result of seasonal employment increases in retail trade and construction. Total employment in August registered an increase as the number of employed statewide residents climbed by 41,000 to reach 4,337,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force advanced to 4,662,000, a gain of 4,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has increased by 37,000, while the size of the labor force has contracted by 28,000. In August 1987, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 390,000, representing an unemployment rate of 8.3 percent.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT LEVEL DECLINES

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan slipped downward as industry jobs dropped to 3,711,000 in August. Employment opportunities declined by approximately 13,000 as losses were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries edged downward by 9,000 primarily as a result of automotive layoffs due to model changeover. Service producing employment dipped by 4,000 to 2,639,000 in August, as governmental losses offset retail trade advances. Public sector positions fell by 5,000 as a result. Since August 1987, industry employment in Michigan has increased by 31,000 positions or eight-tenths percent. Approximately 49,000 service producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while goods producing employment decreased by 18,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	AUG 1988	JUL 1988	JUN 1988	AUG 1987
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4662	4658	4594	4690
Employment	4337	4296	4267	4300
Unemployment	325	362	326	390
Rate	7.0	7.8	7.1	8.3
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3711	3724	3776	3680
Goods Producing Industries	1072	1081	1093	1090
Construction and Mining	157	154	148	146
Mining	11	11	10	10
Construction	146	143	138	135
Special trade Contractors	96	93	89	87
Other Construction	51	50	49	48
Manufacturing	915	927	945	944
Durable Goods	692	703	720	724
Lumber and Wood Products	13	13	13	14
Furniture and Fixtures	34	34	33	32
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	19	19	19	18
Metals	161	162	169	163
Primary Metals	48	48	50	48
Fabricated Metals	113	114	119	115
Nonelectrical Machinery	117	118	119	122
Electrical Machinery	35	34	34	36
Transportation Equipment	290	301	310	317
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	270	281	289	295
Other Transportation Equipment	21	21	21	22
Other Durable Goods	22	22	22	22
Nondurable Goods	223	224	226	221
Food and Kindred Products	48	48	46	48
Textiles and Apparel	20	20	21	21
Paper and Allied Products	20	20	21	21
Printing and Publishing	40	39	40	38
Chemicals and Petroleum	45	44	45	44
Other Nondurable Goods	51	52	53	49
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	49	50	51	47
Leather Products	2	2	2	2
Service Producing Industries	2639	2643	2682	2590
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	154	155	155	151
Transportation and Utilities	117	118	118	114
Communications	37	37	36	37
Wholesale Trade	190	190	190	188
Durable Goods	119	119	120	117
Nondurable Goods	72	71	71	71
Retail Trade	697	694	697	677
General Merchandise Stores	94	94	94	96
Food Stores	105	104	103	98
Automotive Dealers and Services	75	75	76	75
Eating and Drinking Places	242	241	242	234
Other Retail Trade	182	180	182	173
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	186	187	187	184
Finance	95	95	94	93
Insurance and Real Estate	91	92	92	91
Services	840	841	843	823
Business Services	178	178	180	179
Health Services	271	272	271	270
Other Services	390	391	392	374
Government	571	576	611	567
Federal	63	62	62	61
State	146	145	145	141
Local	363	368	404	365

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1987 Benchmark.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1987 Benchmark.